

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 45-59 (7-2). Tomorrow very cloudy, rain. Yesterday's temp. 41-59 (5-4). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 45-57 (7-3). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 45-59 (5-4). ROME: Variable. Temp. 50-61 (15-20). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-60 (10-14). Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (7-3).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Established 1887

Details of Hoax

Magazine Labels Irving 'Con Man'

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Time magazine labeling author Clifford Irving "con man of the year" detailed today how his Howard Hughes autobiography was "lifted" from another manuscript and said Mr. Irving now is willing to go to jail for the fraud in order to protect his wife, Edith, from prosecution.

It is possible, Time said, that Mr. Irving is trying to mollify Edith before she explodes into anger over his highly publicized affair with Danish singer Baroness Nina van Pallandt and tells her own version of the story.

Time said Mr. Irving admitted to federal authorities through his attorney, Maurice R. Nessen, late last week that his claim to have written Mr. Hughes' life story from information given him in secret, face-to-face meetings with the billionaire reclusive "was a fraud." The magazine said Mr. Irving personally told two federal prosecutors who are presenting the case to a grand jury:

"You won't have to call Hughes. There were no meetings with Hughes."

Time said Mr. Irving's research assistant, Richard R. Suskind, also admitted through his lawyer that Mr. Irving's "baroque detailed scenario" was a fraud. Mr. Suskind, Time said, had been granted immunity from prosecution before making his statement.

Time's exposé discredited by chapter and verse the authenticity of the Irving manuscript, which hit the publishing world like a bombshell on Dec. 7 when the McGraw-Hill book company announced plans to issue the autobiography as a literary coup—only to find it had on its hands what appears to be the literary scandal of the century.

McGraw-Hill has said it will wait for the outcome of investigations by U.S. and Swiss authorities and the New York district attorney before deciding whether to cancel its publication plans.

"Irving's hoax worked because the base on which he built was largely genuine," Time said.

"In subject matter, Irving's book is identical at many points with the manuscript" of investigative reporter James Phelan of Long Beach, Calif., who had been hired to ghost-write a book about Mr. Hughes by longtime Hughes aide Noah Dietrich.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP
Nedsky Irving, 3, waves as he and his father, author Clifford Irving, are photographed in New York over the weekend.

U.K. Meals, Homes Are Both Cold

Electricity Cuts Are Continuing

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Thousands of British families ate rare or even cold Sunday roasts in unheated houses today as power cuts multiplied into this country's worst industrial crisis in 4 years and raised a grave threat to Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The administration warned that Britain faces a total shutdown of industry by the end of the month if a five-week-old strike of coal-miners continues.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers went before a government-named court of inquiry today to state their case for a big pay boost.

After High Court Judge Lord Wilberforce, who is heading the inquiry, said he hoped its work would be completed by the end of the week, NUM general secretary Lawrence Daly said satisfactory recommendations could be put to miners' union branches in two or three days.

But he warned the union might opt for a national ballot, which would delay a decision on a return to work for up to three weeks.

"The miners are determined to continue their strike action until the government and the coal board see reason," he added.

To Hear Witnesses

Lord Wilberforce said the court will hear its first witnesses Tuesday after studying written evidence from both sides tomorrow and will sit late into the evening.

The court's unprecedented Sunday meeting underscored the gravity of a situation that has put the nation's factories on half-time with graver cuts forecast.

And already supporters as well as opponents of the Tory administration were asking why the crisis had been permitted to arise and why it was not forestalled.

Walter Terry, political editor of the staunchly pro-Conservative Daily Mail, commented: "The mis-handling by ministers of the miners' pay issue... now turning into an uncontrollable monster, has been mighty, the miscalculations grotesque."

Face-Saving Device

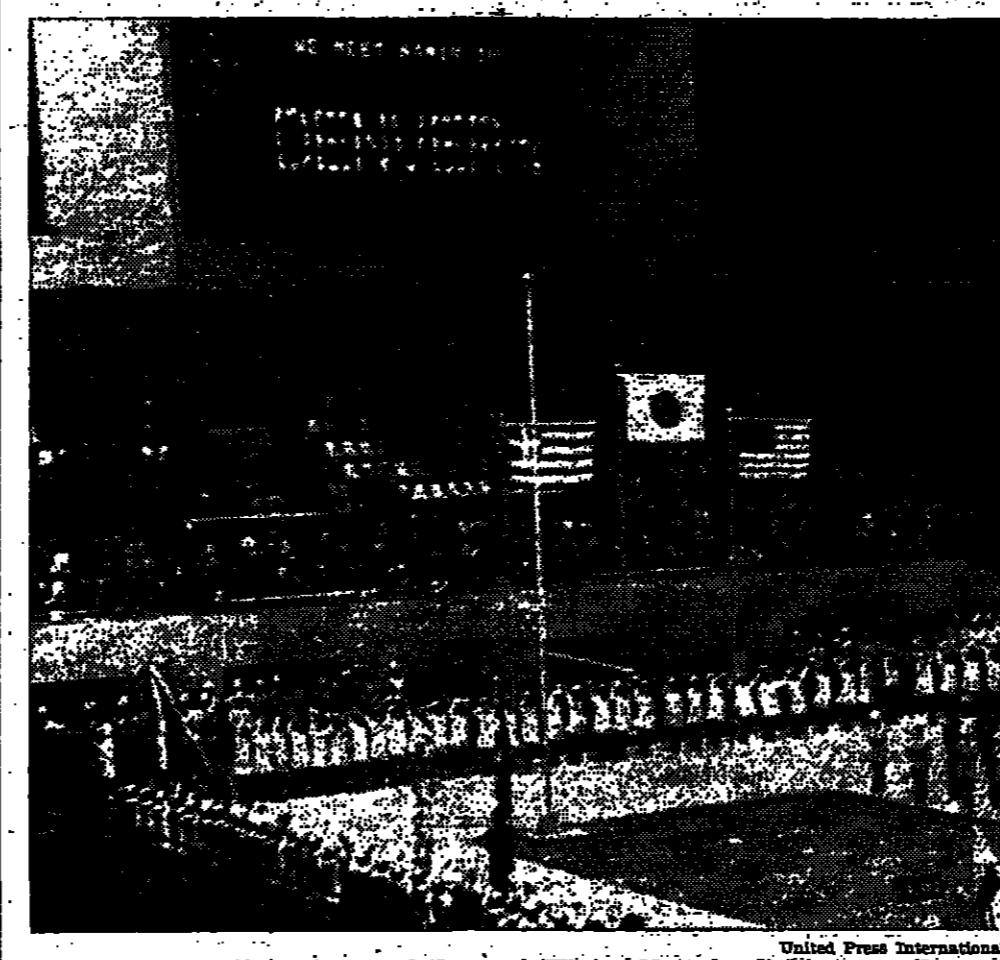
Ian Waller, political correspondent of the solidly Conservative Sunday Telegraph, said the government wants the court of inquiry to propose a substantial increase for the miners in order to end their confrontation with the government. Mr. Waller called this "little more than a face-saving device" for Mr. Heath's administration.

Other commentators taxed Mr. Heath with attempting to impose a blanket 8 percent ceiling on pay increases for all unions and said the coalminers' union, the most tightly knit and determined group in British industry, is the toughest opponent the prime minister could have selected.

The coal strike and consequent power cuts apparently contributed strongly to a skid in the popularity of both Mr. Heath and his Conservative party as shown in the latest opinion poll, published Friday. It showed 48 percent of those sampled believe Mr. Heath is doing a bad job. Only 34 percent approved his work.

The poll also showed 55 per-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International
Denver '76, the site and year of the next Winter Olympics, lights up on the scoreboard during the closing ceremonies for the games at Sapporo, Japan, yesterday.

Spain Wins Skiing Gold as Games Close

The Xth Winter Olympics closed yesterday with Spain winning more gold medals in Alpine skiing than Austria and France put together.

Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who had never won an important race until yesterday, gave Spain its first Olympic gold ever in skiing by winning the men's special slalom over Italian cousins Gustavo and Bolando Thoeni in Sapporo, Japan.

"I suppose you can say the dismal showing

of certain strong Alpine nations was a sort of poetic justice," said Avery Brundage, the 84-year-old president of the International Olympic Committee. The French and Austrians did not win a skiing event.

On a sane note, the Soviet Union won its third straight Olympic gold in hockey by beating Czechoslovakia, 5-2, yesterday, while the United States finished second in the standings. The Russians headed the gold medal list. Details on Page 11.

U.S., Soviet Union Set Up Panel On Cancer, Heart, Pollution Ills

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—

The United States and the Soviet Union have announced an agreement to pool efforts in a joint fight against cancer, heart disease and environmental health problems.

The agreement, which was ne-

gotiated secretly for more than a

year, was announced Friday at a joint news conference conducted by Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

Mr. Richardson handed to Mr. Dobrynin a letter he had signed indicating U.S. approval of the agreement. In Moscow, Dr. Boris V. Petrovsky, the Minister of

Health, handed a similar letter to Boris H. Klosson, the American Embassy's chargé d'affaires.

Under the accord, a joint Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation will begin work in Moscow next month. Subcommittees on cancer, heart disease, and environmental problems will be established. Mr. Richardson said.

Division of Research

Although the United States and the Soviet Union have exchanged delegations and scientists since 1956, Mr. Richardson said the agreement was "a new and significant" step that should accelerate progress.

Mr. Richardson said that the joint committee would "identify areas where interests converge" and divide up areas of research to avoid duplication. He also said that he anticipated that joint research teams might be created, although he said it might initially each country would work primarily with its own scientists.

Mr. Dobrynin, who appeared almost exhausted over the agreement, said this was "a significant event" and that the joint work would improve not only the health care of the two countries but the mutual understanding of the peoples as well.

He said that the decision to

chase cancer, heart disease and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Legal Marijuana to Be Urged By Nixon-Named Commission

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse has decided unanimously to recommend that all criminal penalties be eliminated for the private use and possession of marijuana.

No state has yet gone this far, and the recommendation of the conservatively oriented, 13-member commission, which includes nine members appointed by President Nixon, would generate a dramatic shift in the public's attitudes toward the legal status of the drug.

It comes at a time when mari-

juana use has become widespread

among young people, and yet most political figures have maintained the law-and-order response that criminal penalties should not be abolished.

The report of the commission, which will be presented to Congress and Mr. Nixon on March 22, is scheduled to go to the government's printers Wednesday.

Although a few minor points are said to be still in doubt, sources who have been closely associated with the commission reported recently that the group has decided that use of the drug should be virtually "de-criminalized."

According to these sources, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

politics and religion in 1st-century Palestine.

Yet modern Christian scholars are almost unanimous in considering the passage on Jesus in the Greek texts of the "Antiquities

of the Jews" by Josephus to be "too Christian"—that is, a forgery by church leaders of the 3rd and 4th centuries designed to bolster the historical legitimacy of their faith.

The Differing Texts on Jesus

JERUSALEM (NYT)—These are the two passages about Jesus in "Antiquities of the Jews," a 1st-century history by Flavius Josephus. The traditional Greek text, as here translated by L. H. Feldman in the Loeb Classical Library edition, has generally been dismissed by Christian scholars as an ancient forgery. The Arabic text, in a 10th-century manuscript and translated into English by Prof. Shlomo Pines, is the more authentic earlier version, in the view of Mr. Pines and his colleague at the Hebrew University, Prof. David Flusser.

Traditional Greek Text

About this time there lived Jesus, a wise man, if indeed one ought to call him a man. For he was one who wrought surprising feats and was a teacher of such people as accept the truth gladly. He won over many Jews and many of the Greeks. He was the Messiah. When Pilate, upon hearing him accused by men of the highest standing among us, had condemned him to be crucified and to die, and those who had become his disciples did not abandon his discipleship. They reported that he had appeared to them three days after his crucifixion and that he was alive; accordingly, he was perhaps the Messiah concerning whom the prophets have recounted wonders.

Arabic Text

At this time there was a wise man who was called Jesus. And his conduct was good, and he was known to be virtuous. And many people from among the Jews and the other nations became his disciples. Pilate condemned him to be crucified and to die. And those who had become his disciples did not abandon his discipleship. They reported that he had appeared to them three days after his crucifixion and that he was alive; accordingly, he was perhaps the Messiah concerning whom the prophets have recounted wonders.

B-52s Pounding Enemy Bases as Tet Approaches

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (NYT)—One of the heaviest American strategic bombing campaigns of the war was concentrated over the weekend on Communist base areas and infiltration trails west of the Central Highlands of Kon Tum, while the level of enemy attacks throughout South Vietnam declined for the third straight day.

The U.S. Command in Saigon announced that B-52 bombers flew 19 missions in the 24 hours ending at noon today, the largest number of missions flown in a day that has been reported by the command since it began keeping such records in June 1968.

All but two of the missions, which usually consist of three of the giant jets, but included some raids yesterday by single bombers, were in Kon Tum Province. The other two were to the south, 15 miles west of Plei Ku. The planes can carry 30 tons of explosives.

Most of the bombing, which also included 163 strikes by Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers, was concentrated against what American intelligence calls North Vietnamese Army base area 609 and surrounding staging areas and infiltration routes.

Intelligence reports of an imminent offensive against Kon Tum have been given wide public dissemination by American officials.

Informants have indicated that the air campaign in South Vietnam might not last after the end of this week if there is no enemy attack.

Air interdiction operations against the Communist supply network in southern Laos have been somewhat curtailed during the last four days, the informant said.

According to the South Vietnamese Command, there were only light and scattered combat activities yesterday, with the largest single action not in the Central Highlands but in Xuyen Province in the Mekong Delta, where a militia outpost was hit by 50 rounds of mortar fire and attacked by an undetermined size of enemy force. The attack was reported repulsed by the defendents, who suffered no men killed according to the command.

Bunker Back in Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—The American ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, returned to Saigon today from Washington after conferring with President Nixon. He left Vietnam Feb. 1 for "routine consultations" in Washington. Mr. Bunker made a stopover in Paris on his return trip to Saigon for talks with the U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks, William Porter.

Some American observers remain skeptical that the North Vietnamese would launch a major attack before most American troops have gone home next June.

In Saigon, some American civilian officials spent this afternoon at a nearby firing range testing rifles they had never used. Fresh barbed wire and sandbags were erected around several American installations in downtown Saigon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On Hanoi's Settlement Terms

Versailles Talks End, Support 6-Week Peace Drive in U.S.

By Henry Girger

VERSAILLES, France, Feb. 13 (NYT)—A six-week campaign, beginning April 1, by peace groups in the United States to intensify the war through bombing and the use of advanced electronic weapons.

A final resolution called for support to "progressive and anti-war forces in the United States" and asked governments to "grant asylum to deserters and to support their right to repatriation."

The anti-war effort in the United States, as outlined by an American delegation of 147 members, called for demonstrations April 1 in Harrisburg, Pa., site of the Berigan conspiracy trial, and at San Jose, Calif., where Angela Davis will be tried; nationwide activity April 15 against the cost of the war, including resistance to income tax payments; mass demonstrations in New York and Los Angeles on April 22, and from May 1 to May 15 a series of rallies and acts of civil disobedience "at centers of the war machine."

Keyed to Conventions

The delegation said the campaign was designed to lead up to the two national political conventions in July and August.

The U.S. contingent was the largest here after the French Jane Fonda, the actress, said today that William J. Porter, the chief U.S. delegate at the Paris peace talks, "does not represent the American people and ought to resign."

Mr. Porter attacked the assembly last Thursday as "a horde of Communist-controlled agitators" and, in protest, refused to agree to a date for the next session of the peace talks.

The indefinite postponement of the talks is understood to constitute a warning to North Vietnam that Washington is losing interest in the weekly meetings.

In the official U.S. view, the sessions have been used for propaganda purposes rather than for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

2 More Quakes Shake Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 13 (UPI)—

Two light earthquakes today, ending 48 hours of seismic calm in this Adriatic seaport where thousands fled after earlier tremors. There was no damage, officials said, and no reports of casualties.

Last night, in southern Italy and Sicily, earth tremors shook the cities of Reggio Calabria and Messina, on opposite sides of Messina Strait, bringing hundreds of people rushing into the streets.

Police said there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage. The area is frequently subject to earth tremors.

German-Soviet Air Link

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (AP)—West German Transport Minister Georg Leber arrived last night aboard a Lufthansa Boeing-707

to open a Frankfurt-Moscow air link. Boris Bugayev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, described the link as "a new step toward better relations."



PEACE DEMONSTRATION—Japanese delegation in anti-war parade yesterday in Paris.

Peace Meeting at Versailles Ends

(Continued from Page 1)
negotiations and as such are more important to Hanoi than they are to Washington.

This reasoning is thought to lie behind the fuss raised by the United States over the gathering in Versailles. There had been considerable speculation here over why the United States had chosen to direct attention to the meeting. The explanation appears to be that this is a way of signaling to the North Vietnamese that the United States is prepared to suspend the sessions for considerable periods unless, whether in private or in public, some serious negotiating can take place.

The increasingly sour U.S. attitude has also resulted from what is regarded as the tolerant attitude that France has adopted toward gatherings that are hostile to American policy. The French are felt to have violated their commitment to maintain a neutral and serene atmosphere around the talks by allowing the Versailles meeting and previous ones, as well as numerous street demonstrations.

At the closing session of the Versailles assembly today, Romesh Chandra, secretary-general of

the World Peace Council, said that it was "meant to create a favorable atmosphere that will compel the United States to negotiate seriously" on the basis of "the only just proposals."

Parade in Paris Rain
VERSAILLES, Feb. 13 (AP)—Some delegates to the anti-war

Vietnam GIs Put on Alert for Tet

(Continued from Page 1)
town Saigon, including the Brinks office club and the Meyercord PX. Military police patrols were increased.

The U.S. Command also placed all American troops on alert condition Grey, the lowest level of alert, confining GIs to their bases.

Remember 1968

Nervousness about the possible Communist attack has also dampened Vietnamese holiday spirits. A huge banner in front of the ornate Saigon City Hall reads "Enjoy Tet, but remember what happened to you in 1968."

Storekeepers report that their traditional heavy sales of orange

trees, rice cakes and clothing have sharply declined, and many Vietnamese have cancelled their usual plans to take a vacation at the mountain resort of Dalat or the resort of Vung Tau.

The number of defectors from Communist forces dropped to 198 last week, compared to 556 for the same week last year.

In 1968, the number of defectors also dipped sharply just before the attack as the Communists assured their troops that victory was in sight.

During the fall, the Viet Cong held a series of special meetings throughout South Vietnam calling "emulation congresses," at which model guerrillas were picked out for local fighters to copy.

The emulation congresses and the qualities of the heroes that the Viet Cong stressed, intelligence analysts say, were parallel to what the Viet Cong did before Tet in 1968.

Moreover, during the last two months the Hanoi press and radio have repeatedly stated that with the withdrawal of American troops, the time is ripe for a return to conventional warfare with attacks by big main force units. Hanoi has coupled these

attacks with a series of appeals to South Vietnamese soldiers, police and government officials to defect.

'A Radiant Spring'

In one of the appeals last week, the Viet Cong radio said, "The path is wide open. The situation is very favorable for those who have followed the wrong path and are determined to return to the people's just cause. They must arise. A radiant spring will surely come to our people."

In another statement considered significant by American analysts, a North Vietnamese official writing in the daily People's Army said recently that the 1972

state plan calls for giving first

priority to winning the war and

only secondary priority to economic development in North Vietnam.

In recent years the two

governments have been given equal rank.

The infiltration of troops from North Vietnam down the Ho Chi Minh Trail into Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam has also been reported to have greatly increased over the last few months, with the current rate running as high as 50,000 a month, or twice that of this time last year.

He said troops were one and a quarter miles from the temple on the northwest and southeast under orders to use only light weapons and halt if monuments came in any danger.

But his report aroused anxiety

about the future of Angkor Wat.

Three days ago the government announced that it would not rule out an assault on the temples in case of military necessity.

Commanders on the spot report

a recent building of Communist

forces who have halted archaeological work aimed at preserving temples with their thousands of sculptures.

The command reported clashes

yesterday south of the temples on the road to the nearby town of Siem Reap. At least one Cambodian was killed and nine were wounded.

Two brigades of government re-

inforcements are due in Siem Reap tomorrow.

Israelis Add Historical Proof Jesus Lived

(Continued from Page 1)
impeachable version of what Josephus wrote.

The 10th-century text in Arabic has long been known to scholars but has apparently never been examined in this context.

In the manuscript, written by one Bishop Agapius, Mr. Pines came upon a section beginning:

"We have found in many books of the philosophers that they refer to the day of the crucifixion of Christ." Then it lists and quotes passages from ancient works, some familiar to modern scholars, some not.

On the list is this passage: "Similarly Josephus the Hebrew. For he says in the treatises that he has written on the governance of the Jews..." Then Agapius quotes the Testamentum, but with wording significantly different from the customary phraseology.

Discussing the Arabic version, Mr. Pines writes: "It is so different from the vulgar [Greek] version that hardly any of the arguments for, perhaps, note dis-

proving the authenticity of the latter have any validity with regard to it."

Mr. Pines concedes that the Arabic text is an indirect source that has passed through Christian hands, so he does not claim a water-tight case against those who have argued that Josephus never wrote anything about Jesus, that the whole passage was inserted by church fathers and, indeed, that there is still no independent testimony that Jesus existed.

On that point Mr. Flusser is bolder in maintaining the text's 1st-century and non-Christian origins. A main element in his argument that the passage is not a Christian interpolation is the absence of an accusation that it was Jewish leaders who instigated Pontius Pilate to crucify Jesus.

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The Greek version attributed to Josephus states that Pilate acted against Jesus "upon hearing him accused by men of the highest standing among us."

"It is unthinkable," Mr. Flusser writes, "that the accusation

Legal Marijuana to Be Urged By Nixon-Named Commission

(Continued from Page 1)
commission members were persuaded by the 50 reports they commissioned, plus the testimony at the 10 hearings and four private sessions conducted during their one-year study, that the cost to society of the current stiff marijuana penalties outweighs the dangers that might occur from liberalizing present restrictions.

"There is increasing evidence that we are approaching a situation similar to that at the time the Volstead Act was repealed," and prohibition against the use of alcohol was ended, wrote Dr. James T. Carey, a professor of criminology at the University of California at Berkeley, in his report to the commission.

One of the most persuasive elements behind the commission's conclusion was the similarity it found between the extensive disregard of current marijuana laws and the period just before the end of prohibition, when millions of Americans were drinking alcohol illegally. A study by the commission found that about 24 million Americans have used marijuana.

The commission's recommendations, however, does not amount to proposing the full legalization of marijuana, because it favors criminal penalties for the sale of the drug, even among friends.

It would also not amount to full de-criminalization, because persons who use it could still go to jail for such actions as growing it, giving it to friends, transporting it or smoking it in public houses and dormitories.

Evidence
The commission's surprisingly liberal conclusions were dictated by the results of studies which made three points: that marijuana is not addictive and cannot be shown to be physically or psychologically harmful, even af-

ter long use; that it does not appear to lead to the use of hard drugs, such as heroin; and that it does not lead to crime.

There was also little or no evidence that marijuana has any beneficial aspects, and the commission report will unanimously oppose its use.

It is the commission's recommendation aimed at discouraging the drug's use that has split the group. The conservative majority has insisted that criminal penalties be retained for simple sale of the drug—that is, even sales between friends and others not in the business of trafficking.

A majority of the commission members are also reported to favor declaring marijuana an illegal substance, so that it could be seized by police officials as contraband. This could lead to police raids on private quarters and other confrontations between police and young people. Liberals on the commission are said to have hoped of eliminating this from the report's final draft.

Home Approach
Another point of controversy is said to be the majority's insistence that marijuana use should be illegal outside the privacy of the home. Studies show that it is a social drug, smoked most often at parties, and the "home" approach would leave open a ticket of questions about the legality of "pot" smoking at rock concerts, cocktail lounges, fraternity houses and dormitories.

In Alabama and Minnesota it is now possible to be given a 20-year prison sentence for the first conviction of its use. The most liberal laws are in Massachusetts, where the statute requires probation for the first conviction, and New Jersey, where the state supreme court has imposed the same requirement.

The federal government's penalty for simple possession is one year's imprisonment. However, for a first offense the sentence may be suspended and the records of the conviction expunged. Federal prosecutions for possession are rare, however, unless the government believes that the defendant is a "jumper."

Liberals on the commission argued without success for complete de-criminalization of all of the incidents of use by adults. A dissent expressing this point of view will reportedly be filed.

It could not be determined who would sign the dissent, but the most liberal voices on the commission are said to have been Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D.-Iowa, and Mrs. Joan Kennedy, president of the Children's Television Workshop and producer of "Sesame Street."

Raymond F. Shafer, former governor of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the commission, is said to be pressing for concessions that would result in a unanimous report.

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Magazine Labels Irving 'Con Man'

(Continued from Page 1)
from Mr. Irving's book about the telephone call from Hedda Hopper's closet. Mr. Phelan said he was the only person besides the press agent involved, Perry Lieber, and Mr. Hughes himself who knew the story. He said Mr. Lieber had told him the anecdote "within 10 years" ago and that he had included it in the Dietrich book.

The writer said, "As far as I know, only four persons had copies of the manuscript myself, Noah, Dietrich, Stanley Meyer and Perry Lieber." Mr. Meyer is a West Coast entertainment executive and traveling to Ethiopia.

"Sections came out of his head. He made them up. He's a novelist," Mr. Phelan said, contending that independent research would show that sections about Mr. Hughes' meeting Albert Schweitzer and Ernest Hemingway and traveling to Ethiopia were "unique."

The 82-year-old Mr. Dietrich, who served as Mr. Hughes' right-hand man for 32 years, said in an interview from a Los Angeles hospital bed today that the information in the Irving book "had to come either from Hughes or from me." Mr. Dietrich said that even though he had signed the manuscript, he doesn't know the details of the building of his fortune as well as I do."

"The conclusion emerging from a study of both manuscripts is that much of Irving's book was lifted from Phelan's writings," Time said.

"Irving could have come into possession of the Phelan version, along with 150 pages of the transcript of tape-recorded interviews with Dietrich, some time in the last year. Then, with the help of a researcher, his own imagination, and information supplied by current or former Hughes associates, Irving concocted 'The Autobiography of Howard Hughes,'" Time said.

Time cited "two extended examples of parallel episodes from the two books" and five other cases of "similar incidents."

The parallel episodes included:

Mr. Hughes' attempt to install

a private stock-market ticker in his Los Angeles hotel suite and the loss of a notebook in which Mr. Hughes kept a coded list of figures, prices and costs of his movie-making business.

Time also found marked similarities in anecdotes about a phone call made to Mr. Hughes by a press agent from Hedda

Hopper's closet, why a plywood model of Mr. Hughes' World War II flying boat was called "The Jesus Christ" airplane, Mr. Hughes' instructions to Mr. Dietrich about paying ransom if he were kidnapped, Mr. Hughes' shooting segaull from his yacht, a 1948 campaign contribution to President Harry S. Truman and Mr. Dietrich's explanation that Mr. Hughes wore tennis shoes because he had an athlete's-foot infection.

Still a Mystery

When Mr. Irving was confronted with this evidence, Time said, he stated that "they hadn't solved the whole mystery."

"It's more complex than you ever think," Time said. The 41-year-old writer told its reporter,

"You haven't seen the bottom line yet. There is going to be some big news breaking. So be careful."

Mr. Phelan said today that he telephoned McGraw-Hill on Dec. 8, the day after publication plans were announced, and told editors the book might be a fake. He said McGraw-Hill convinced him the Irving manuscript was "absolutely" genuine.

But, he said, he changed his mind again when he read newspaper accounts of the excerpt



Lord Wilberforce, who is conducting inquiry into British coal miners' strike.

British Homes, Meals Go Cold As Electricity Cuts Continue

(Continued from Page 1)
cent favor the opposition Labor party over the Conservatives, a massive swing of eight percentage points since last month.

Plants Picketed

It was picketing, more than the actual coal strike, that brought 20,000 British industrial firms to half-time work-limited by government order to three days' operation a week.

Three weeks ago the miners launched a campaign of picketing power stations, and truck drivers in solidarity refused to cross the lines. This soon starved the power stations not only of coal but, more important, of vital chemicals used in the production of electricity. These in-

clude hydrogen, caustic soda and sulphuric acid, and they were soon in short supply.

Lawrence Daly, NUM secretary-general, said there will be no letup. "If anything, picketing will intensify," he told newsmen.

Hard on Housewives

Mrs. Average Citizen was paying the highest toll in the government's confrontation with the miners, especially if she cooked with electricity. Many thousands do in this country, because it comes out cheaper than gas.

Some housewives met the power cuts by cooking their Sunday roast early and serving it cold. Others took a chance and were forced to serve an undone product.

Takes Up Rogers on Offer

Humphrey Asks for Briefing After Nixon's Trip to China

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI)—

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D.-Minn., Friday accepted an offer by Secretary of State William Rogers to provide secret information on Vietnam and other foreign-policy matters to presidential candidates.

Sen. Humphrey suggested that the first briefing, after President Nixon's trip to China, cover the substance of the talks with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Mr. Rogers' offer to the presidential candidates was put forward through State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray. After Sen. Humphrey had called for such private briefings in the interest of "informed" and "responsible" political debate.

Mr. Bray told reporters that the secretary of state is "entirely prepared to make himself available to the Department of State, available for this purpose in the most

useful and helpful way that he can."

Mr. Rogers has not yet determined the method, timing or ground rules of briefings for candidates and is hopeful that it will not become a full-time job, Mr. Bray said. The spokesman added that Mr. Rogers is now considering the best way to meet "any obvious need."

In Miami, deputy presidential press secretary Gerald Warner said formal White House briefings for presidential candidates will not begin until after the two major-party nominating conventions this summer. But he added that presidential candidates and any member of Congress can obtain "briefings on Vietnam policy" on request.

Sen. Humphrey in a statement issued through his campaign office, said he was "delighted" with Mr. Rogers' offer and expressed hope that presidential

and congressional candidates would follow suit. He said he would make his request for a substantive briefing on the China talks in a letter to Mr. Rogers.

Agnew Asks Muskies

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (NYT)—The White House announced yesterday the names of those who will accompany President and Mrs. Nixon to China as members of the official party.

The 13 "companions" names present few—if any—surprises. They are: Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser; H. R. Haldeman, assistant to the President; Ron Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary; Brig. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, military assistant to the President; and Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Also, Dwight L. Chapin, deputy assistant to the President; John A. Scali, special consultant to the President; Faizick J. Busceman, special assistant to the President; Rose Mary Woods, personal secretary to the President; Alfred L. Jenkins, director for Asian Communist affairs in the State Department; John Holdridge, staff member of the National Security Council; and Winston Lord, special assistant to Mr. Kissinger.

Of these people, Mr. Ziegler said, Mr. Holdridge speaks Mandarin Chinese. The press secretary said there will be three interpreters on the trip—all of them, he believed, from the State Department.

In addition, Mr. Ziegler said, there will be an "unofficial" party of "approximately 21." He said this group would include Gerald L. Warren, deputy press secretary; Dr. Robert Tracy, the President's physician; Ronald Walker, a staff assistant to the President who is leading the group now in China; Timothy Elbourne, a press aide, and staff and secretarial personnel from the National Security Council and Mr. Chapin's staff.

In addition to the "official" and "unofficial" parties, Mr. Ziegler said, there will also be about 10 members of his own staff, "a small group" of security personnel, communications technicians and military support people.

He said that there will also be 87 members of the press, 13 satellite ground-station technicians and 58 other communications and technical personnel.

During Rest and Study Under Florida Sun

Nixon's China Researches Aren't Divulged

By Robert M. Smith

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13 (NYT)—If President Nixon has managed to resist the lure of sun and friend Bebe Rebozo's houseboat, he may have prepared himself well to answer many questions the Chinese could throw at him during his visit beginning a week from tomorrow.

The President's trip last weekend and this weekend to Key Biscayne suggest the quandary of a high-school boy faced with a final exam in Latin next weekend and fine spring weather this week. Mr. Nixon, fleeing the chill gray of Washington, came to Florida with what one State Department official called "a hell of a lot of stuff" to study in preparation for his China trip.

The contents of the China briefing book are so secret that questions about it made a member of the National Security Council staff virtually flee.

The administration presumably does not want the Chinese to know what ideas are in the President's mind about China. They won't even say what published books he has read. In addition, they do not want to let out the smallest hint of possible topics for discussion.

"An agenda?" echoed the council staff member. "I'm off the record now. I'm not going to say there is an agenda. No, I can't tell you whether there is an agenda or not."

Source of Data

But certain things have become clear about the President's intellectual preparation for the China trip. First, the 500 pages or more that he brought here last weekend were pulled up from the depths of the State Department—the China Desk, the legal adviser's office, the intelligence bureau, the



JOYCE KILMER IN PLASTIC—Workman planting special foliage on one-and-a-half-mile median stretch of Jefferson Boulevard in Los Angeles. Trees are made of plastic to keep down the maintenance costs that accompany real trees, according to a road official. Besides, there is not enough earth to support real trees.

Health HQs In U.S. Help Nonsmokers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare will restrict smoking in its buildings across the country. Its 107,000 employees will be advised of the decision tomorrow in a memorandum from Secretary Elliot L. Richardson.

Smoking will be prohibited in conference rooms, auditoriums, clinics and elevators. No-smoking sections will be established where possible in cafeterias and working areas.

Mr. Richardson said the ban would not apply in lobbies, corridors and restrooms because "smoking does not present a serious problem in these places where ventilation is adequate and where enforcement would be very difficult."

Mr. Agnew denied reports that he disapproves of Mr. Nixon's decision to visit Peking but said he was opposed to what he believed was euphemism that swept the chance that the North Vietnamese are going to accept them."

Mr. Agnew denied reports that he disapproves of Mr. Nixon's decision to visit Peking but said he was opposed to what he believed was euphemism that swept the chance that the North Vietnamese are going to accept them."

The Chinese are not our friends," he said. "We are going to go see them at their house and see if we can make them less hostile, that is all."

Romney vs. Protesters

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 13 (UPI)—Police yesterday broke up a demonstration by some 200 protesters outside the Nixon-for-President headquarters.

Inside, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney, who lost the 1968 New Hampshire primary to President Nixon, opened the headquarters. He charged that Democratic presidential candidates are "brainwashing" the American people into a dangerous conclusion of the war. Mr. Romney told about 40 GOP workers that Sen. Muskie and other Democratic candidates supported "the policies that got us into Vietnam."

They were party to brainwashing the American people about the way we got involved in Vietnam," he said. "We must not let them brainwash us now about the way we get out of Vietnam. That could prove to be an even more costly mistake."

Mr. Romney's statement in 1967 that he had been "brainwashed" by U.S. authorities on Vietnam caused a furor and was instrumental in weakening his candidacy to the point that he withdrew from the race on the eve of the New Hampshire voting.

Sales Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—

Cigarette sales in the United States increased by 12 billion last year to \$24 billion, the tobacco industry announced here, despite a ban on television cigarette advertising that went into effect Jan. 1, 1971.

Per capita smoking attributed the increase to many things, from worsening international tensions to normal population growth—but many are wondering if their victory over the TV commercials may have "boomeranged."

Go with the advertisements are the anti-smoking commercials that television stations were required to use in rebuttal to cigarette advertisements.

Dope Shuts Rome Club

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Police

closed the Number One nightclub

yesterday following the arrest of its playboy owner, Paolo Vassallo,

34, on drug charges. Police

arrested him Friday night after

reportedly discovering 85 grams

of cocaine in a toilet at the

nightclub and 300 grams of

cocaine and opium in Mr. Vas-

sollo's car.

No. 2 Man in Sudan Quits Major Posts

KHARTOUM, Feb. 13 (AP)—

Maj. Gen. Khalid Hassan Abbas, considered the number two man in the Sudanese government, has resigned all his posts, President Gaafar Numeiri announced in a statement broadcast early today.

Gen. Khalid was deputy pres-

ident, defense minister and com-

mander-in-chief of the armed

forces. President Numeiri said he

has assumed all these jobs him-

self. He added that Gen. Khalid

had twice before asked to be

relieved of his responsibilities.

Nixon Hails Lincoln as Inspiration

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 13

(Reuters)—President Nixon

said yesterday the 150th anni-

versary of Abraham Lin-

coln's birth—that Americans

needed more than ever Lin-

coln's ability to inspire and

give confidence to better serve

their country and mankind.

The President made the state-

ment in a letter to Rep.

Robert McClosky, R.-Ill., who

represented him at wreath-

laying ceremonies at the

Lincoln Memorial in Wash-

ington.

The President recalled

Lincoln's effort to maintain

the nation's unity during the

Civil War, and said:

"Now... we work in a

divided world to establish a

peace to end all wars, and we

seek to move America forward

here at home, bringing its

people together and building

a new and lasting prosperity."

Explaining Request for New Regime

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—The government has asserted yesterday that its demands for a new regime in Cyprus were justified because Greece has special responsibility for the maintenance of security in Cyprus.

A spokesman said that Athens had aims of "preserving national unity and averting bloodshed" when it suggested that Cyprus's president, Archbishop Makarios, form a national unity government and give up his asserted secret cache of arms from Czechoslovakia.

Greece had asked on Friday that the arms be surrendered to a UN peacekeeping force and a new national unity government be formed in Cyprus.

The Greek regime's spokesman said yesterday that the recommendations were not an ultimatum, "but because the message was sent by the Greek government, it did not lack substance."

There was no immediate official Cyprus government response to Greek Foreign Minister George Papadopoulos' recommendations.

However, reports from Nicosia said that members of the Cyprus House of Representatives led by speaker Glafticos Clerides, had begun efforts to mediate between Archbishop Makarios and the Greek government.

Rightists Act

Mr. Clerides, Nicos Sampson and Phaedras Paraskevaidis, all right-wing representatives, met the Greek foreign affairs undersecretary, Costas Panayotakos at the Greek Embassy in Nicosia yesterday. Later, Mr. Clerides attended a cabinet meeting presided over by Archbishop Makarios, reports said.

The spokesman said that Greece's recommendations were not an interference in Cypriot affairs "especially when such recommendations are made in order to avoid bloodshed between Greek Cypriots."

Cypriots are Greeks. Athens is the national center of Hellenism, and Cyprus as part of it should give serious consideration to Athens' views," the spokesman said.

Under Secretary Panayotakos said at a news conference in Nicosia that the Cyprus government does not represent the nationalists and it does not affect United States views on the Greek government and does not change our disappointment at the slow pace at which democracy is returning to that country."

Home Port Defined

Asked to define the meaning of a home port, Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said this would include harbor facilities "of a permanent nature" where ships would put in when of duty. The families of crewmen and officers would reside near the harbor.

Paris Reported Ousting 3 Soviet Spying Suspects

PARIS, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Three suspected Soviet spies, including the number three man in the Soviet embassy, have left Paris at the request of the French government, the newspaper France-Soir reported yesterday.

Mr. Xanthopoulos-Palamas said Alexei Krokhine, a minister-counselor of the Soviet Embassy listed as second assistant to ambassador Valerian Zorin, left Paris for Moscow recently with two other unnamed officials.

All three were suspected agents of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, on information gathered from the same source that led Britain to expel 105 Soviet diplomats last October, the newspaper said.

"In diplomatic language, their presence was not wished, in clearer words, they were suspected of espionage," France-Soir said.

Paris to Define

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important

In the life of the American cowboy

Fresh country air and a good horse

The smell of breakfast steaks on an open fire

And time to enjoy

The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette

Wherever people smoke for flavor

You'll find the Marlboro Brand

Marlboro Filters

Marlboro Filters

Marlboro Filters

Marlboro Filters

Marlboro Filters

Marlboro Filters

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The World Does Move

Whether or not Galileo muttered that the world does move at the very moment he was denying that heretical proposition is rather beside the point. Time after time the fact has been shoved into the teeth of embittered conservatives and despairing progressives alike. And at a time when men too often seem to be sinking into subhuman savagery from the most idealistic of motives, it is pleasant to note that two powerful governments, much given to snarling at one another, can promote the collaboration of their doctors and scientists in a genuinely humane project.

The agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to pool their knowledge and work together in a Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation took a year to bring to fruition. That considering the fact that the exchange of scientific information has been under way between the two powers for more than 15 years, gives a clue to the obstacles that had to be overcome. A common-sense program has political and bureaucratic hurdles to surmount; the infusion of ideology into science cannot be disregarded, even in such apparently clear-cut problems as those of human health.

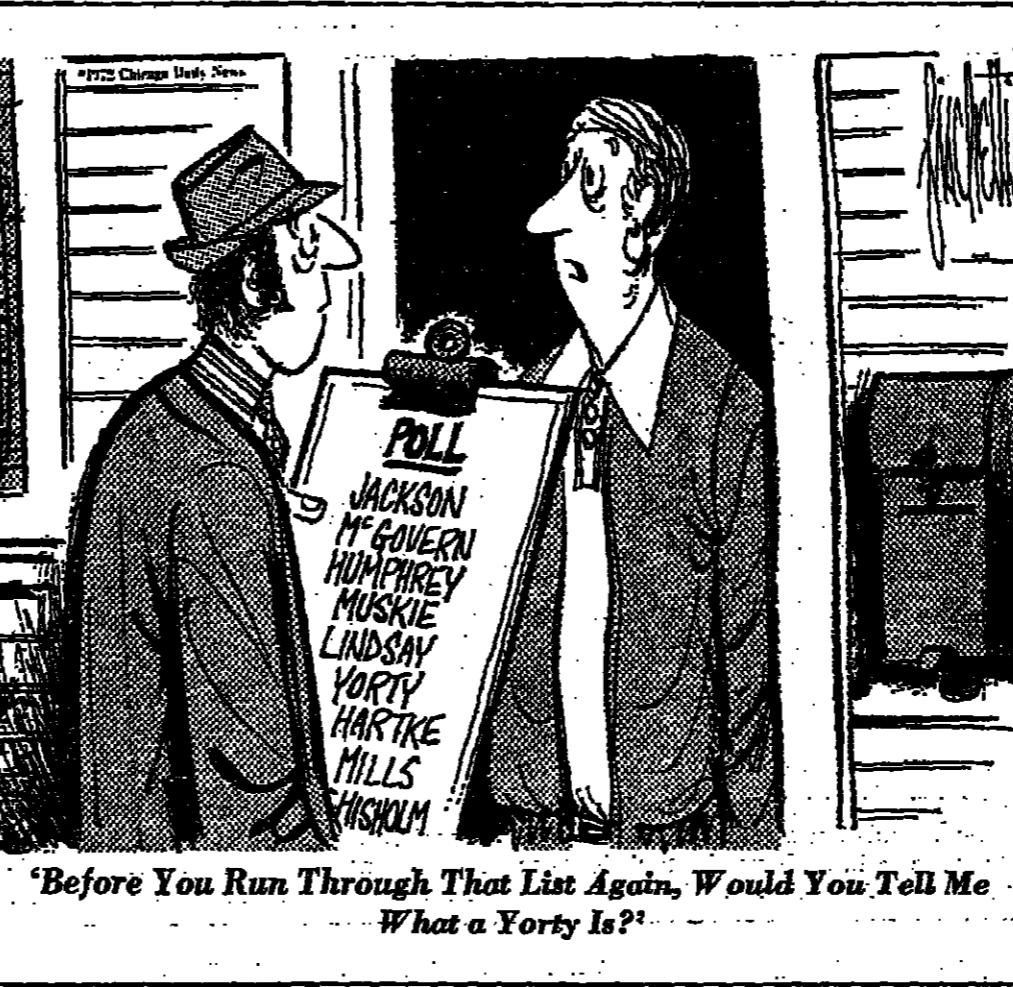
One has only to dip into the broad study of human origins sponsored by the United Nations to see how differently anthropology can be viewed by Marxist and non-Marxist experts in that field. Mao's thought has been injected into Chinese medicine, and Lysenkoism still has something of a hold

on the study of genetics in the Soviet Union. Public health, viewed from the standpoint of the American Medical Association, takes on a quite different coloration than when seen through the eyes of a Soviet doctor (or, for that matter, through the eyes of many American doctors).

Differences like these can be troublesome, even in the study of cancer or heart disease, to say nothing of environmental pollution, in which the social system plays such an important role. Yet there are certainly core facts in every field of human knowledge which can be studied, and some truths agreed upon, by representatives of all politico-economic faiths. And out of such study and agreement can come forward steps for all humanity.

Progress has been made in Soviet-American cooperation in space programs, Antarctic studies, and in the world that is covered by the sea. The health cooperation plan can bring this progress closer to the vital and urgent interests of the peoples of all the earth. From the mutual respect such cooperation engenders, from the realization that men, women and children die in much the same anguish under every flag, it is possible that reasonable conclusions about other aspects of life, that also know no national or ideological boundaries, may flow.

At any rate, the creation of the Soviet-American Committee for Health Cooperation is a real achievement. May it live up to every expectation!



'Before You Run Through That List Again, Would You Tell Me

What a Forty Is?'

A Look at Muskie's Peace Proposal

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—No presidential candidate can ever again claim that Saigon is more dovish on the Vietnam war issue than Sen. Edmund Muskie, the now indicated Democratic nominee. Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay and the others can continue to note that Muskie trailed them into the peace camp. But they can no longer say that he is lacking in the zeal demanded of the campers.

Indeed, Muskie's latest peace proposal surprises anything anybody else has suggested to force the belligerents, Saigon and Hanoi, to lie down together like the lion and the lamb—the lamb this time inside the lion.

What Muskie proposes is that the military and the political aspects of a peace agreement be dealt with separately. He would make a simple, straightforward deal with the enemy—a commitment to withdraw all American troops from Indo-China in exchange for all prisoners of war. So much for the military part of the bargain.

He would then leave it to Saigon and Hanoi to make their own political bargain. Leave it to them? Not quite. He would threaten Saigon with loss of American logistical support after U.S. troops are withdrawn unless it came to terms with Hanoi. Others may have thought of this possibility but Muskie is the first to incorporate this coercive threat into his own peace plan.

Now that Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, has spelled out Hanoi's peace terms in his public answer to President Nixon's disclosure of the U.S. terms proposed on its behalf by Henry Kissinger in Paris, it is not hard to see what deal Hanoi would find acceptable. President Thieu of South Vietnam would have to resign. Saigon would have to forgo further American aid, both economic and military.

The absence of any effective "net assessment" measuring American military requirements against the actual forces and capabilities of the potential enemy undermines the value of much Pentagon planning. The effect of all this plus a deterioration in unified civilian management of the competing armed services, is that the Pentagon spends more now than in 1964 on its general purpose forces and gets 20 to 25 percent less combat capability for its money.

Why that is, the White House itself reportedly has been unable to get the Defense Department to explain. Yet the President repeatedly yields to military pleas for more funds. As pointed questions are being asked now by senators who once voted whatever the Pentagon requested, a tightening of the purse strings by Congress appears to be the likely alternative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

"So Who Cares About Biharis?"

... So who cares much about the Biharis? There are millions as direly placed as the minority in Bangladesh. There are millions more innocent. There are millions without a vocal lobby back in Islamabad. Why (Sheikh Mujib's) advisers may well demand) treat the Biharis as a special case? Why care more about them? It is a hard question to pose, a harder one to answer; and the only response must stem from emotion. Bangladesh's new start, new image, and future credibility depend on the degree of humanity displayed now, in extremis.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Recognition of Bangladesh

Japan must maintain an independent stand in developing its foreign policy in the Indian subcontinent... It should speed up

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 14, 1897

NEW YORK—One effect of the recent blizzard here was to entail upon the city an expense of \$130,000, that was paid to the knights of the broom to make the streets passable. There were 2,500 men employed. Another snowstorm is said to be coming. In case it arrives the Street-Cleaning Department will find itself insolvent, unless instant relief is voted. The struggle for employment resulted in a small riot on the Bowery, which the police had to quell.

Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1922

LONDON—Following the kidnapping of 50 prominent Unionists in last Wednesday's raids into Ulster territory, arrangements have been made by the Ulster Government to guard the frontier with 10,000 armed police while 17 British battalions will be stationed just inside the border. There are now 7 British battalions in Ulster. The evacuation of British troops from the Irish Free State has been suspended and some of the regiments will now be sent to Ulster.

Letters

Aid to Portugal

I am critical of the excessive nature of the measures outlined in the letter released by the ADA as reported in the IHT of Jan. 31 ("U.S. Is Urged to Halt All Aid to Portugal").

The implementation of the recommendation to halt "all U.S. government cooperation with Portugal..." would unfortunately include the rescinding of all economic, food and social development credits presently being offered by the U.S. This would create an added hardship for the already destitute, disenfranchised Portuguese masses, and it is at least questionable whether this measure would substantially further the cause of independence in the African colonies.

What should be urged is a revision of the priorities which govern the areas in which these funds are to be applied. The channelling of the funds should then be carefully monitored by a responsible body, the appropriate congressional committees, for instance, to insure that they are not diverted into the purchase of so-called obsolete military hardware, which the governments involved would have us believe will make no contribution to the struggle in Africa.

If this revision of priorities cannot be achieved, at least let us be selective about which kinds of aid are to be cut off.

—MATTHEW CARNEY.

Candidat-de-Penouillettes,
France.

KEVIN DALY.

Lisbon.

Free the Army

Mary Blume's story (IHT Feb. 3) concerning Jane Fonda's "Free the Army" show brought up numerous points which the actress has thought about with her late-born political awareness.

The Communists know that they couldn't win an election now and couldn't have for some years past. Their government is called a corrupt dictatorship and by Western standards it doubtless is. But it is also the most ef-

fective government South Vietnam has had in years. That is why the Hanoi government, also a dictatorship but so closed that its corruption is hidden, insists that Thieu be removed.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the ground that it was too complicated and that it imposed a new condition unacceptable to the North Vietnamese—an Indo-China-wide cease-fire. He apparently neglected to notice that it was complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

From his cease-fire objection, Muskie took the long leap to his simple swap-truce withdrawal for prisoners of war. But here he had company. Other Democratic candidates had proposed the same thing. None, however, had sweetened the deal with a threat to coerce Saigon into a shotgun wedding with North Vietnam, a suggestion so odious to Mr. Nixon that he forbade Kissinger even to discuss it in Paris.

So the issue is drawn and it will probably be with us until after the presidential election. Mr. Nixon will represent himself as willing to go the last mile for peace. Muskie, unless he backs off, will represent himself as willing to go the last mile and a half and to above Saigon off the cliff when the distance is cov-

Bhutto and the Odd Couple in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

the way from the northwest frontier bordering Afghanistan down to Baluchistan on the Arabian Sea.

No matter how exaggerated these prophecies may prove to be, Bhutto is realistic enough to acknowledge that Pakistan alone—or what is left of it—doesn't have the power to change its fate. He recognizes that its allies are helpless, outmoded relics. He sees that the UN will remain paralyzed unless the General Assembly is given mandatory powers to act—which isn't going to happen.

Tea and Sympathy

For these reasons, he constituted himself a kind of advance party for the Nixon journey to China—which itself was arranged through Pakistan—and flew there last week to see his old friend, Chou En-lai, and the man he most reveres, Mao Tse-tung, in order to ask for help. He almost certainly wanted a written defense pact but what he got was tea and sympathy, the advice that common interests transcend alliance in importance.

Indeed, the Pakistani diagnosis in the wake of the recent war with India is such that he pronounces a mea culpa on his own folly that led him 22 years ago to work for Nixon's defeat as a representative from California at the hands of Helen Gahagan Douglas. At that time Bhutto was a brilliant young student at the state university. His gloomy view of today's world—a view that is darkly tinged with prejudices—sees India, urged on by the Soviet Union, grimly threatening new aggression while Moscow in the end plans to pick up pieces all along the U.S.S.R.'s southern border.

Although he expresses his ideas in emotional tones, Bhutto's outlook is one of coldly cynical realpolitik. For him, Mrs. Gandhi's India is an unwitting Kremlin stoogie, and once it has completed the job of wrecking all semblance of stability on the most populous continent, it will in turn be gobbed up itself.

When that moment comes, says Bhutto with lugubrious relish, neither India's "ancient wisdom" nor "the rote trick" will enable Mrs. Gandhi to "issos the Soviet Union." And when that bell tolls, as it has already tolled for East Pakistan, Bhutto foresees the loss of India's provinces of West Bengal and Assam, which, together with Bangladesh, will come under "red" influence. The only question not yet answered in the Pakistani mind is whether that influence will be Chinese or Rus-

ian.

To make matters even worse he hints darkly that Moscow is up to monkey business with agents and propaganda stirring trouble inside West Pakistan, all

Nixon and Chou En-Lai: A Great Opportunity

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has wisely warned the American people not to expect too much from his mission to China, but this is a critical moment in the history of Asia, and without expecting too much, it could be a mistake to attempt too little.

For sometimes, limited and specific conflicts such as Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea, which seem hopelessly tangled by themselves, can still be susceptible to compromise and accommodation when linked to some larger historical perspective and purpose.

Berlin seemed to be the flash point of Europe and was lost for years in endless narrow security arguments among men who were living under the dominion of fear. It was only when the question was changed and Chancellor Willy Brandt asked: What about the security, not merely of Berlin or Germany, but the whole of Europe? that the dreary stalemate over the wall and across the autobahn yielded to common sense.

Maybe it is too soon to expect this sort of thing in Asia, but should not the larger question of the future well-being and security of the poor and hungry majority of the human race in that part of the world be seriously discussed by the leaders of the most populous and the most powerful of the nation states?

Most questions about Asia and President Nixon's visit to Peking have concentrated recently on arranging Sino-American trade and cultural exchanges, on the international political effects of the visit on Nixon and the Sato government in Japan, on how all these trans-oceanic satellite TV shows of Nixon at the Forbidden City, the Great Wall of China, etc., will look to the voter in Dubuque, Ed Muskie in Maine, Brezhnev and Khrushchev in Moscow, General Thieu in Saigon, Mrs. Gandhi in India and Mr. Bhutto in Pakistan. And while all these things are important in the world of realpolitik, surely they are secondary questions.

The path by which Muskie reached this position on the Nixon peace plan is curiously winding. First he welcomed the Nixon peace initiative as a promising step forward. Then, in an interview, he found fault with the Nixon plan on the ground that it was too complicated because the North Vietnamese, not the Americans, insisted upon wrapping the military and political terms in one big package.

From his cease-fire objection, Muskie took the long leap to his simple swap-truce withdrawal for prisoners of war. But here he had company. Other Democratic candidates had proposed the same thing. None, however, had sweetened the deal with a threat to coerce Saigon into a shotgun wedding with North Vietnam, a suggestion so odious to Mr. Nixon that he forbade Kissinger even to discuss it in Paris.

So the issue is drawn and it will probably be with us until after the presidential election. Mr. Nixon will represent himself as willing to go the last mile for peace. Muskie, unless he backs off, will represent himself as willing to go the last mile and a half and to above Saigon off the cliff when the distance is cov-

ture to deal with the fundamental questions of order in the Pacific basin.

Chou is a philosopher, the only leader in China with a long experience in the West. He is tough, and if the question with Nixon in Peking is kept to the problems and future of Tibet, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Sato, Mrs. Gandhi and Bhutto, the President's visit will probably be a disappointment if not a disaster.

Human Factor

There is just a chance in the Nixon visit—not more than that—that Nixon can get down to the practical realities of the future of Asia with the Chinese premier. Mao Tse-tung is making a philosophy of history, but Chou is really making the history of modern China. The human factor in all this should not be underestimated, and fortunately, Henry Kissinger, who has spent many hours with Chou and caught his quality and won his respect, sees this Nixon visit not in presidential election terms, but in historic terms.

Accordingly, it is just possible that Nixon will try in Peking to talk about what is fundamental and not merely what is political; not merely about Tibet or Chiang or Sato, but about the neutralization of all Southeast Asia; not only about the million Soviet soldiers on China's northern border, or the threat of Japan's economic expansion, but about a new order in the Pacific and a mutual security and nonaggression pact among the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

North Vietnam's senior negotiator in the Vietnam peace talks, Le Duc Tho, is going to arrive in Peking to see Chou the day before Nixon gets there, probably to brief him on the narrow questions of the Paris stalemate and Hanoi's plans for a military offensive in South Vietnam during Nixon's Peking visit.

It will be interesting to discover Chou's reaction to this. He can see it in contemporary short-range terms and encourage Le Duc Tho to go through with that military offensive, or he can take the Nixon mission seriously and try to call off the military battle and get down to the really important question of ending the killing and getting on to the big question of the future order of the Pacific.

There is no problem about this with Nixon. Whatever one says or suspects about his political ambitions, it is only fair to say that he would prefer to get down to the great historic questions of the future, if he could, and this is probably true as well of Chou.

The Chinese premier is now 72, facing the problem of passing power from his own generation to the rising generation in the Chinese army, and he might just try to deal with the historic questions of the future, if he and Nixon can only agree to reach out beyond Vietnam, Taiwan and Japan to the possibilities in the Pacific from now to the end of the century.

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After all, while this is the first meeting between the leaders of the United States and China in over a generation, it is probably the best chance any American will have in the foreseeable future.

It is, then, unreasonable to think that Richard Nixon and Chou En-lai should try to lift their talk out of the contemporary politics of power into the larger historical issues and common interests of the future.

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He is evidently restrained in his hopes, being clearly impressed with the sage Chinese advice that common interests count more than promises. It was obviously such an interest—including a signal of friendship to Peking and a signal of caution to Moscow—that brought the U.S. Navy into the Bay of Bengal last December, and, according to Bhutto, saved West Pakistan from an assault. That maneuver was not prompted by any treaty accord. We didn't help Pakistan in its 1965 Indian war.

Bhutto concedes that Pakistan's existing pacts, although still legally valid, are politically and militarily ineffective. What he really needs more than anything else is to insure that the two great Asian powers on which he particularly relies, the United States and China, feel it is in their own self-interest that what is left of Pakistan should be propped up and that Soviet influence should be contained in Asia before it becomes predominant.

He knows that he requires the help of current history's odd couple, Mrs. Nixon and Chou. From their deliberations he expects "fruitful and productive" results, for he is obviously aware that both Peking and Washington can see the danger for their own countries if all the remnants of an Asian power balance are allowed to disintegrate.

Two New Books

President Kennedy Assailed For Anti-Red Foreign Policy

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The foreign policy of President John F. Kennedy, much praised in its time as liberal and idealistic, is vigorously attacked in two recent books as a reactionary and counter-revolutionary program that pushed the United States deeper into Vietnam and worsened tensions with the Soviet Union.

The books are "Cold War and Counter-Revolution: The Foreign Policy of John F. Kennedy," by Richard J. Walton, a former principal correspondent for the Voice of America at the United Nations, and "The Kennedy Doctrine," by Louis Fize Simons, a former foreign-affairs con-

sultant to the State and Defense Departments.

The books are part of a recent trend among historians and scholars, often called revisionists, to reassess the cold war and question the merits as well as the effectiveness of American foreign policy since 1945, the year of Harry S. Truman's accession to the presidency.

One such just published re-evaluation—The Truman Doctrine and the Origins of McCarthyism," by Richard Freeland, of the University of Massachusetts—contends that Truman policymakers inflated the image of Soviet intrusiveness in order to establish an American-dominated political and commercial system in Western Europe.

World Domination

The critics of President Kennedy also insist that he magnified the Soviet danger and sought to operate on the assumption that "the enemy [of the United States] is the Communist system itself—implacable, insatiable, unceasing in its drive for world domination."

Arguing that Mr. Kennedy was a hard-line anti-Communist and citing his campaign and presidential speeches as proof, Mr. Walton asserts that the President began his term in 1961 with "a swift and massive military buildup" despite [Soviet Premier Nikita S.] Khrushchev's gestures of goodwill, despite [Dwight D.] Eisenhower's warning and despite the administration's increasing realization that the Soviet Union was much weaker than the United States.

It is to his lasting credit that he urged the American people to re-examine its attitudes toward the cold war, Mr. Walton says, "but he himself did not understand it and confused the entirely normal competition between the United States and the Soviet Union with the inevitable revolutionary struggle in Asia and Latin America."

"Thus, perhaps unknowingly, John Kennedy, with his Green Berets and his counterinsurgency programs and his swift and massive buildup, became the great counter-revolutionary of the post-war world."

A similar point is made by Miss Simons, although her book concentrates on the military and arms aspects of Mr. Kennedy's policy. She asserts that the President, early in his tenure, accepted counterinsurgency as a strategy to talk national aspirations in Southeast Asia. She writes:

"President Kennedy and others who supported the counterinsurgency policy naively believed that with enough goodwill, with the right kind of assistance, with the right kind of training, we could convert the South Vietnamese government into a strong, free-dom-loving democracy that could prevail over its enemies."

"Our policymakers apparently never considered what might be the limits of American power to affect the course of events in a society alien to our own, of vastly different values and traditions."

"Throughout the history of the Kennedy administration's deepening involvement, there was a serious gap between what American policymakers thought was happening and what was really happening."

"Thus, as the situation went from bad to worse, confusion and despair in Washington increased. Yet no one ever said—or if he did it is not recorded—'Maybe it just won't work!'

Most other Swiss Alpine passes have been closed since December, but the Simplon, which the Swiss authorities have reinforced with many snow hoardings, usually remains open throughout the year.

Snowmades in France

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP).—Violent rain storms, with winds clocked at 105 miles per hour in Brittany, took ten lives in France over the weekend, injured a dozen persons and caused major damage.

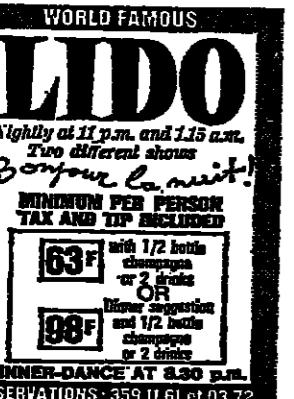
The storms were centered along the Atlantic coast from Bordeaux to Brittany. Paris was drenched by a hard all-day rain today.

Among the deaths, a two-year-old Jean Landry, was killed when a blast of wind knocked down the chimney in his room in Reims, in western France. In Saint-Brieuc, in Brittany, Dr. Jean Denis, 57, was inspecting damage to a house he was building when he was thrown to the ground and fatally injured by a gust.

Other victims were motorists crushed by overturned trees and a woman who fell from a ladder during a wind storm.



PARIS AMUSEMENTS



3 Red Skippers Win Alaska Bail

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A federal judge here has granted bail ranging from \$40,000 to \$80,000 for three Russian ship captains who face charges of fishing violations.

One of their ships, the Lamut, was stopped in the Bering Sea on Jan. 17 and then broke away. It halted only after the Coast Guard threatened to open fire.

Judge James Vorder Heydt required the Soviet ambassador in Washington to guarantee the three men's appearance here by March 14 for their trial two days later.

Most of the dead were buried by avalanches or frozen to death in remote mountain areas, the spokesman said.

About 4,000 travelers were trapped by a heavy snowfall on the mountainous Tehran-Caspian highway last week. Many were rescued by helicopter while tractors tried to clear the road.

Military and civilian teams were still working round the clock to clear roads and take relief to people trapped by the avalanches and blizzards.

The Red Lion and Sun Society (equivalent of the Red Cross) was trying to get medical supplies through to stricken areas.

The newspaper Ettelaat today also reported that six people died of influenza in Shahsavar, on the Caspian coast, yesterday.

Most of the dead were buried by avalanches or frozen to death in remote mountain areas, the spokesman said.

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The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the party's newspaper, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns.

The New Path of the Black Panthers

By Ross K. Baker

WASHINGTON—It may not be widely known, but the revolutionary Black Panther party is now planning to manufacture golf bags in an Oakland, Calif., factory. It conjures up a strange image, the Black Panthers and golf bags. Yet the largest section of the party to emerge from the split between adherents of Eldridge Cleaver, now in exile in Algiers, and followers of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland has undertaken a series of enterprises that sound little like the Panthers of old.

The Oakland group, or the "Newkinites," as they are derisively characterized by the New York-based Cleaver group, have initiated programs aimed at creating conditions for the "survival" of America's black poor. The golf-bag plan is one of these. Proceeds from sales of the bags would be earmarked for the purchase of 300 to 400 sets of clothing to be given away each month to ghetto residents by "People's Free Clothing Program."

The clothing giveaway is but one aspect of the Panthers' "survival" effort. There is also the "People's Free Medical Clinic," designed to provide prenatal care, immunization shots, preventive medical care, referrals to specialists and free tests for sickle-cell anemia, a blood disease peculiar to blacks. There is the "David Hilliard People's Free Shoe Factory," named for the chief of staff of the Panthers, who is now at Folsom Prison in California, for assaulting an Oakland policeman. There are the "Angela Davis Free Food Program," the "People's Free Ambulance Service," the "Free Plumbing and Maintenance Program" and the "Free Busing Program," which provides transportation on prison visiting days for prisoners' relatives. And there is the "Free Breakfast Program," the oldest of the services, which is designed to "feed children a free, hot breakfast before school in the mornings" because children cannot function in a classroom situation if they are hungry.

The New Villain

The black berets and leather jackets are still there, but the guns brandished in previous years are now rarely seen. Gone also, from the pages of the party's newspaper, *Black Panthers*, are the gory, apocalyptic cartoons of pigs in police uniforms being riddled by small children with submachine guns. Emory Douglas, the resident political cartoonist who created the image of the brutal and vicious pig-police-man, is still in evidence, but his subject matter now runs in a very different direction.

The new cartoons reveal much about where the Panthers are now and where they seem to be heading. They depict hollow-eyed black children, highly sentimentalized vignettes of black mothers and their families, and the kinds of mushy genre pictures so beloved by 19th-century illustrators. But even more surprising are the elegies to religion and to the strength of the black church.

Mordant and devastating illustrations are restricted to caricatures of black businessmen who do not contribute to the Panther survival programs. These are the ones picked up in the general editorial line of the paper.

Replacing the repulsive pig in the Panther iconology is a black liquor store owner from Oakland named Bill Boyette. Mr. Boyette is president of Cal-State Package Stores and Tavern Owners Association (Cal-Pack) and owner of two liquor stores in Oakland. Cal-Pack, an organization of small, black-owned liquor stores, had a feud with Mayfair Markets, a large supermarket chain, over Mayfair's alleged refusal to buy liquor from wholesalers who employed black deliverymen. Mr. Boyette convinced the Panthers in July, 1971, to help him organize a boycott of

one of the Mayfair stores. The Panthers agreed, and for four days manned a picket line at the store until the Mayfair management capitulated.

Mr. Boyette's part of the bar-

gain was to contribute groceries to the People's Survival Programs. But there was apparently no meeting of the minds between Mr. Boyette and the Panthers on the duration of the contributions. The Panthers assumed that there would be weekly donations for an extended period, while Mr. Boyette said that a one-time donation to the Free Breakfast Program satisfied his part of the bargain with Huey Newton. When the Panthers demanded a continuing contribution of foodstuffs, Mr. Boyette balked and cried extortion. The Panthers then began a boycott of his two stores.

It may seem remarkable that the Panthers, who formerly ex- pounded world socialist revolution, have now defined their role in such narrower terms—that in place of wide-ranging attacks on imperialism and society-wide racism they are now bending every effort to compel a single entrepreneur to contribute to a free food program.

What is even more remarkable, however, is that the Boyette boycott is merely the surface manifestation of a broader shift in the Panthers' program that finds the Panthers supporting groups and individuals who previously were either ignored or condemned, and downgrading appeals which seemed to be at the heart of the old Panther program.

Two New Allies

While the smaller Cleaver faction in the East continues to hamper away at the larger and more abstract issues of war, poverty and imperialism, the Oakland group has swung away completely from these concerns and has embraced two institutions that one would normally identify as Panther allies: black capitalism and the black church. The Panther position toward both of these institutions recently has been reevaluated. Mr. Newton argued in this reassessment that small black capitalists are the victims of the large corporate capitalist structure dominated by whites. He draws an analogy between the rise of the black capitalist in the United States and that of the "national bourgeoisie" in wars of national liberation in Vietnam and China. In a recent issue of the *Black Panther*, Mr. Newton asserted:

"In wars of decolonization the national bourgeoisie support the freedom struggle of the people because they recognize that it is in their own selfish interest. Then when the foreign exploiter has been kicked out, the national bourgeoisie takes his place and continues the exploitation. However, the national bourgeoisie is a weaker group... therefore the people are in a better position to wipe this national bourgeoisie away."

Moreover, Mr. Newton argues that ghetto blacks perceive the small black businessman in a favorable light—as part of a positive type of community control of resources. Calling for support of black capitalists, Mr. Newton hopes to cultivate in the black business community certain affirmative qualities, which he feels "may be able to bring about a non-nomadic solution of his contradiction with the community, while at the same time heightening the oppressed community's contradiction with the large corporate capitalist empire."

This he suggests "will intensify the antagonistic contradiction between the oppressed community and the empire, and by heightening that contradiction there will subsequently be a violent transformation of the corporate empire."

How then, do the Panthers hope to encourage these favorable developments and how do they propose to differentiate between the

positive and negative elements among the black capitalists? It appears that the latter judgment is determined by whether a black businessman supports the survival programs. Bill Boyette did not support the programs at a level deemed appropriate by the Panthers. The Panther response to Mr. Boyette's recalcitrance was laid down by Bobby Seale, chairman of the Panthers:

"Black people drink 80 percent to 70 percent of all the liquor in this country. All those funds going down the drain. And we don't have any of those funds back in the community for the people. And that's what we're going to have; that's why we're going to have black community unity, and we're going to have that black businessman... We buy and they don't want to donate back to the black community. If they don't donate back to the black community, then shut them down."

There is also a carrot in the form of free advertising for black businessmen who support the community through donations to the survival programs. On Aug. 9, 1971, the Black Panther carried its first advertisement for a car dealer. It called upon the black community to buy cars from Al Ligon's Ford agency in Oakland. The same issue carried advertising for a shoe repair shop in Oakland and a building supply store in Berkeley. All of the ads carried the slogan, "Support the businesses that support our community."

Although the embrace of black capitalism may be a tactical, short-term position and the unfolding of the revolutionary process may whittle away these temporary allies, the Panthers nonetheless have become one of the staunchest advocates of "progressive" black capitalism.

Those old enough to remember the Depression years may recall a similar campaign waged in Washington by the New Negro Alliance, which put forth the slogan, "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work." That effort was aimed at retailers in the ghetto who refused to hire black clerks and were deemed unworthy of patronage. Boycotts of these establishments were a feature of the Washington group's program. The new-found economic nationalism of the Panthers has been copied directly from this model.

"Without all the other revolutionary brothers and sisters in the past, even the NAACP was not born for Denmark Vesey, if it had not been for W.E.B. DuBois, if it had not been for Marcus Garvey, if it had not been for Martin Luther King, if it had not been for all the other revolutionary brothers, if it had not been for all the other nationalist organizations, the Black Panther party would not even exist, because we all are together. We've come out of a history."

As the Panthers move to restore their image in the black community, they have sought to attenuate their links with certain elements of the white community. Mr. Newton and Mr. Seale have vowed that they will no longer allow themselves the patronage of their former "radical-chic" supporters. No longer will Panthers grace the drawing rooms and salons of Park Avenue in their search for funds and support. This may diminish their charismatic impact on those willing to bankroll someone else's revolution, but it may also lead to a reconciliation with the people for whom the Panther revolutionary doctrine was originally formulated.

The same issue contains an accolade to the Rev. Henry Nichols, pastor of a Methodist church in Philadelphia and a former member of that city's school board. In response to a police attack on black students demonstrating in front of the board of education building and the failure to reappoint him to the school board, Mr. Nichols and the Black Ministers Association called for a boycott of all white businesses in Philadelphia. The Black Panther party "heartily endorsed the boycott."

Why this enthusiastic embracement of an institution by a group whose minister of information once said "The Bible." Part of the reason is, perhaps, that the minister of information, Eldridge Cleaver, is no longer part of the Newton-Seale faction of the party. But another and intriguingly plausible explanation was offered by the *East Village Other*, a New York underground paper. It links the change of attitude toward the church with an incident early in 1971 when Mr. Newton was addressing a meeting of middle-aged blacks who seemed sympathetic to his stand. At the conclusion of the address, one woman rose to say that Mr. Newton and the Panthers had lost their souls and were going to hell.

Mr. Baker, chairman of the department of political science at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., wrote this article for The Washington Post.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



RAYMOND H. ANDERSON
BIT BY AUSTERITY—Two shops on Cairo's Shawarby Street, a black market area, that have been ordered to close up or go into a new line of business. The goal is to narrow contrasts of privilege and poverty.

Goal Is a Work-Oriented Society

Cairo Feeling the Pinch of Austerity

By Raymond H. Anderson

Cairo (NYT)—The first signs of imposed austerity, especially for the privileged middle class, have begun to appear in Egypt as the "war economy" cabinet of Premier Sadik drives to reallocate resources and to transform the country into an early-to-bed, work-oriented society.

Steel shanties have been drawn over the door and display windows of a hard-currency shop on Kasr el-Nil Street, a shopping oasis where Egyptians could buy French perfume, Japanese television and stereo sets, British textiles and other luxuries with no embarrassing questions from the authorities about the source of the foreign currency.

Under the new austerity program, Egypt's television viewers have lost one of the three channels offering escapist fare including old Hollywood films. The two remaining channels now go off the air sharply at 11 p.m. to encourage the viewers to go to bed and rest for the next day's work.

Cinemas and theaters have been given a deadline of today to reschedule their programs to have audiences out and on their way home no later than 11 p.m.

To aid the drive, Cairo transit authorities are studying plans to suspend bus and streetcar service

at midnight, an hour and a half earlier than normal.

And to curb the owners of private cars, customs duties have been doubled to 200 percent on the purchase price of large imported automobiles, meaning that a \$3,000 Mercedes-Benz, for example, will be a \$15,000 investment. The price of gasoline has been raised by about five cents a gallon to put the total price of a gallon over 50 cents, or nearly the equivalent of the daily minimum wage.

Aid for Peasants

The middle class is to bear the brunt of the austerity measures, with workers and peasants to receive benefits according to plans, from a redistribution of resources and services.

In the within this program prices have been raised for cement and other construction materials to make middle-class villas and luxury apartment buildings more costly, freeing materials for urgently needed expansion of low-cost housing.

Premier Sadik and his cabinet of technicians have set a goal of narrowing the contrasts of privilege and poverty while stimulating the economy to greater production and efficiency. He has declared that the purpose of the economic mobilization is "total confrontation" with Israel.

Premier Sadik has ordered re-

forms in the customs and trade regulations.

Mohammed Abdurrahman

deputy premier and minister of the economy, estimated that the illegal shops imported luxuries worth more than \$100 million in the last four years.

Mr. Marchan also said that \$3,000 foreign automobiles had been brought into Egypt during the same period under shady circumstances.

Also under attack are the Egyptians' somewhat drowsy work habits, especially in the bureaucracy and state-owned enterprises. One critic estimated that a average government employee worked no more than three hours a day, devoting the rest of his time to drinking tea, going along and reading the newspaper.

The austerity program has thrown its darkest shadow over Cairo's network of black-market shops dealing in imported luxury goods. For the last several years, the authorities had looked aside as so-called suitcase merchants set up courier service to fly in luxuries from Lebanon, Kuwait and Europe for sale at extremely high prices.

Currency Hurt

The tolerant attitude made possible a variety of goods and opened up some excess middle-class purchasing power, but it also weakened the Egyptian currency and interest in lower-value local products.

Premier Sadik has ordered re-

'Artificial Brain' Overcomes Paralysis

By Sandra Blakeslee

MENLO PARK, Calif. (NYT)—A team of California researchers has developed an experimental "artificial brain" that has been used to restore a variety of movements in the limbs of paraplegic monkeys. It extended to humans, the technique might help stroke victims overcome paralysis.

A report of the scientists' work appears in the current issue of *Stroke*, a monthly medical journal published by the American Heart Association. Dr. Lawrence E. Plimoe, of the Stanford Research Institute here, led the research effort. Co-authors of the report were Drs. Joel N. Kaplan and Edward A. Eipel of the institute, and Drs. Peter C. Reynolds and John H. Clark of the Stanford University School of Medicine.

In an interview at his office, Dr. Plimoe said the "brain prosthesis"—artificial or auxiliary brain—serves the same purpose as does an artificial heart, lung or kidney. All are devices and techniques for replacing the functions of those organs lost as a result of injury or disease. The researchers have not made an artificial "thinking" brain, but rather have learned how to replace a lost function of the brain by altering the function of the brain itself.

Historians of the movement

have yet to assess the impact of this change in the Panthers but in the black community the effects have already been felt. As one black college student in Newark put it recently, "The word is out, Huey says, 'Go back to the periphery of Panther programs, but it is no longer at the core.'

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Historians of the

PEANUTS

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BETTE BAILY

MISS PEACH

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The seven-diamond contract shown in the diagram went down when it could have been made.

Although six diamonds is the best contract available to North-South, this declarer decided to try for a grand slam. He knew that the contract would probably depend on locating the diamond queen, but he was willing to take a gamble to rescue some points he had lost earlier.

The opening lead against seven diamonds was the spade two, and South won with the ace in dummy and cashed his diamond ace. He intended to play East for the queen, but he changed his mind when West dropped the nine.

If this was a singleton, the slam's chances of success were poor—finishing in trumps and then ruffing the third round of hearts would only succeed if East had begun with exactly three hearts. Moreover, it seemed much more likely that West had begun with Q 9 of diamonds than that he had false-carded with Q 9.

South therefore made the winning decision by playing the diamond king and dropping the queen. But he was so pleased with his success that he continued too quickly: He drew the last trump, and was defeated by the bad heart division.

The declarer was quick to point out when the deal was over, that he should have left the last trump outstanding. If East held a singleton heart there was no chance, but he could have guarded against a four-card holding.

After dropping the diamond queen he should have cashed the ace-king of hearts, planning to draw the last trump if both opponents followed suit. When West discarded he would have been able to ruff a heart, come back with club lead and ruff another heart to establish the suit.

He could then have claimed the grand slam announcing that he would draw the last trump after reentering the closed hand with a spade ruff.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
BIRD	BRING	COLD	DIOMIAN	EDITION	ENOUGH	EVIL	FEAR	FLASH																		
BIRDS	BRINGS	COLDLY	DIOMIAN	EDITION	ENOUGH	EVIL	FEAR	FLASH																		
BIRDS	BRINGS	COLDLY	DIOMIAN	EDITION	ENOUGH	EVIL	FEAR	FLASH																		

DENNIS THE MENACE



Spain's Ochoa Takes Slalom; Soviet 6 Wins

Skier Gives Country 1st Alpine Gold Ever

From Wire Dispatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 13.—Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, who prefers the safety of sliding to hell-bent, gave Spain its first Winter Olympic gold medal ever today by winning the special slalom here.

"If you make a mistake in the built ring, it may cost your life. If you make a mistake on the slalom slope, you just blew another race," said Fernandez Ochoa, who didn't make a mistake today.

"Compared to me, El Cordobés now is only a little man."

The Spaniard, 21, had his "little extra" beat the world's greatest special slalom stars in the 10th Winter Games. It was his first "important" triumph.

A wide grin spreading his swarthy face, Fernandez Ochoa still appeared amazed at his triumph two hours later.

"I hoped to get a medal," said Fernandez Ochoa, nicknamed Pepe. "But I didn't think I was on the grade level to get the gold."

The 21-year-old from Guernica, near Madrid, flashed through his first run in 53.96 seconds to lead the 72 who started. He was the second racer to run in that slot, but 12th on the course on the second run.

Fernandez Ochoa, the son of a ski resort operator, knew that Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, the giant slalom gold medal winner, had made his second run in 53.99 and headed the two-run list at 1 minute, 50.28 seconds.

"I had no strategy, I just wanted to attack," said the 155-pound Fernandez Ochoa. He flashed down his run in 53.91, a little slower than Thoeni but still fast enough to beat the Italian's two-run time with a 1:49.27 clocking.

Thoeni just beat out his cousin, Roldano, who was timed in 1:50.30, to win the bronze medal on a combined time of 1:50.30.

Fernandez Ochoa, who helps his father at the ski resort, also wants to become a sportswriter. But he says he doesn't have too much time for that, because, "I ski in Chile during the summer and in France during the winter."

He credits French world slalom champ Jean-Noël Anger with helping him during the current season.

Jean-Noël, who finished fifth today, suffered a bruised rib yesterday when he fell while acting as a forerunner in the qualification slalom.

French team doctor Marcel Bouvet placed a bandage around his chest and said Anger would receive a pain-killing injection before the event.

The once-strong French Alpine men's team finished this Olympics in sad shape. Four years ago, Jean-Claude Killy swept the gold medals for his homeland. This time they didn't win any gold.

Henri Duvillard of France finished fourth in 1:50.45.

The Italians placed a third after the first when Ettore Schmid finished behind Anger in 1:50.43 (56.11 and 54.87).

Gustavo Thoeni was asked if Fernandez Ochoa's performance surprised him and answered, "I was not surprised after that first run because he was very good in that one." Gustavo also said, "This must go down as the biggest Olympic upset in history."

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD — At Hamilton, New Zealand, middle-distance running and field events were held for the first time since the 1962 Commonwealth Games. The 1,500-meter run was won by the Dutch runner, now living in New Zealand, in 3:42.60, to break the mark of 3:43.00 set by John Hallberg.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Penny Werthner of Ottawa set a world record in the women's 800-meter run. The Dutch-born runner, now living in New Zealand, ran the 800 meters in 1:58.90, 3:42.60, and 3:43.00.

Pat Johnson of Seattle tied the world record in the 50-meter dash of 6.2 seconds set by Chia Cheng of Taiwan.

Summaries of Winter Olympics

FINAL MEDAL STANDINGS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
West Germany	4	2	7	13
United States	4	2	3	9
East Germany	4	2	3	9
Canada	2	1	1	4
U.S.S.R.	1	1	1	3
Italy	1	1	1	3
Japan	1	1	1	3
Austria	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	1	1	3
Spain	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Poland	1	1	1	3
U.S.S.R.	6	1	0	7
West Germany	1	1	1	3
East Germany	1	1	1	3
Canada	1	1	1	3
U.S.A.	1	1	1	3
Japan	1	1	1	3
Austria	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	1	1	3
Poland	1	1	1	3
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West Germany</td				

Observer

Underground Miracle

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—We went down to the cellar to light the box and live a little. Presently tiny black figures began flitting about on snow. The voice of the box said we were in Sapporo, Japan, watching the Winter Olympics.

The dullness was so intense that it was exciting. A small black figure on skis slid down a hill, followed at a decent interval by another small black figure on skis sliding down the same hill. Then a third small black figure on skis slid down the hill. One of us, sitting there in the cellar's dark warmth, said, "This is the dullest thing I've ever seen in my life." Her voice carried a sense of excitement that was infectious. It is always exciting being at a first or a record-setting event down there in the cellar, and we have attended plenty of them, from walks on the moon through the wedding of Tiny Tim to live killing in Dallas.

When we sense "a first" or a record-setter coming along, we are not going to change over to Channel 5 for a Perry Mason rerun.

A fourth small black figure slid down the hill on skis as we stared in a boredom that was mounting to a crescendo. More and more black figures took their turns and then, after an infinite period of time, the scene changed and black figures all looking exactly alike, began racing around an ice-skating rink.

The box's voice, way over there in far-off Japan, explained that they were racing extremely fast, which was apparent from the picture, but as drama the skating races suffered from the flaw that makes dog-racing such dull

entertainment. Every body looked alike.

When everybody in a race is identical, it doesn't matter who wins unless you have money bet, and if you are going to bet in the cellar it is far more entertaining to bet on which suspect over on Channel 5 is going to jump up in court and confess to Perry that she, or he, is the party who killed the blackmailing Newton Sprocket and is, moreover, glad of having done him in, yes, glad, do you hear? because he deserved to die...

Well, the Winter Olympics proceeded and the mind began to wander. What is the point of the Winter Olympics? It asked itself, subconsciously. Did the ancient Greeks leap from mountains on skis? Race over the frozen wine-dark sea on blades of iron, or bronze, or flint, or whatever the age's appropriate material may have been? Surely not.

Winter sports of this sort can have little following outside the Lederhosen belt. It's plausible that people who live in the Alps, Colorado and Boston may believe that a good time consists in being cold, wet and broken-boned, but they are a small portion of the world's people and their amusements are likely to entrance the masses crouched in cellars before illuminated boxes.

This line of speculation was interrupted by a commercial. A walking box of chocolate oatmeal was luring a vast following of giddy children along a winding road. The children's avaricious little faces glittered with pleasure at the prospect of eating chocolate oatmeal once the walking box had given itself to them.

It was quite a good commercial. Interesting and provocative if you could manage to think of chocolate oatmeal without feeling queasy.

We all realized then that the winter Olympics would not set any dullness record, not as long as it could be interrupted for commercials as stimulating as this. Why, over on educational television there were dense solid hours of dullness unleavened by a single redeeming commercial.

"Shall we switch to Perry Mason?" someone asked. "It's almost time for the murderer to confess."

"I rather like the feeling of looking at Japan," someone else replied. We all thought about that silently, for we knew what she meant. It was something all right. Right here in our cellar in the dead of night we had this little patch of far-off Japan, where it was already tomorrow. Imagine having tomorrow right here in your own cellar tonight! "What a wonderful time to be alive," someone breathed.

"Our grandparents would never have believed it. This miracle of technology... right in our own cellar..."

We stared at far-off Japan in the gathering dullness and tried to feel the excitement of the miracle. It was becoming more boring by the second now that the chocolate-oatmeal commercial had gone, but, still, it couldn't be denied. It was a miracle, all right.

The British Foreign Office yesterday announced that the convention will be open to signature by the governments represented at the conference and to accession by any state with the consent of all the contracting parties.

The countries at the nine-day conference, which ended here Friday, were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

12-Nation Parley Adopts Pact on Antarctic Seal

LONDON. Feb. 13 (Reuters).—A 12-nation conference has adopted a new convention to save the Antarctic seal from the fate of the whale, which has been virtually hunted to extinction.

The convention will safeguard all species of Antarctic seals and will ensure that if commercial sealing begins on the sea ice surrounding the Antarctic continent, the killing of certain species will be prohibited, and the taking of other species will be subject to strict limits.

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PERSONNEL WANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED

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